

ACC NR: AR6019475

study was made of the instrument profile, "ghosts", and the scattered light of the apparatus. It was shown that instrumental distortions in this apparatus were so high that the true profile could not be reconstructed from the apparent profile with an accuracy of a fraction of 1%. The light passed the optical system in a reversed direction by using a system consisting of two mutually perpendicular mirrors. This double-transmission monochromator had several advantages. 1. The instrumental profile is two times narrower than in a conventional arrangement (the transmission 0.1 corresponds to a spatial frequency of $\omega = 0.265 \text{ mA}$). 2. The distortions caused by the far limbs of the instrumental profile are eliminated including the "ghosts". 3. Total scattering light is practically absent. 4. The photoelectric registering allows for measuring the intensities with an accuracy of 0.2 - 0.3%. 5. By design, the apparatus is an attachment to a conventional solar spectrograph. 6. The monochromator characteristics are stable and little sensitive to occasional maladjustments. 7. The distorting effect of air currents on the path of the rays in this system does not increase and evidently even decreases in spite of an increase in the length of light transmission. Something like selfcompensation occurs in the apparatus. The instrumental profile of the monochromator can be determined both from thin emission lines of krypton and by using telluric lines of molecular oxygen. In general, the irreversible distortions contributed by the apparatus are so small that the true profile can be safely restored with an accuracy of a fraction of 1%. The true profile of the lines $\lambda\lambda 5307.37$ and 5295.32 Fe , $\lambda 6021.81 \text{ Mn}$, and D_1 and D_2 -lines of Na were determined. The accuracy in determining the central intensities was 0.3 - 1.6%. The residual intensities obtained were smaller

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ACC NR: AR6019475

than those claimed by other authors. Bibliography of 111 titles. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 03,20

Card 3/3

KARPINSKIY, V.N.

Compensation of Rowland "ghosts" in spectrographs with double
diffraction in the grating. Opt. i spektr. 8 no. 3:401-403 Mr '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Spectrograph)

KARPINSKIY, V. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Pharmaceuticals Sulfonation

Jan/Feb 52

"Azeotropic Sulfonation of Guaiacol in the Preparation of Tiokol," N. F. Suknevich,
L. S. Mayofis, V. S. Karpinskiy, Chair of Technol of Chemico-Phar Prephs, Leningrad
Chem -Phar Inst

"Med Prom SSSR" No 1, pp 27-30

While tiokol is losing its impoetance as a drug, efficient sulfonation is still of interest. Sulfuric acid can be reacted completely with an excess of guaiacol, and a troublesome sepn of that acid avoided if the water formed during the reaction is distilled off continuously in vacuum with benzene as soon as it has formed.

203T11

AUTHORS: Dashkevich, L. B., Karpinskiy, V. S. SOV/79-25-11-24/55

TITLE: Synthesis of Acetylcholine Tagged by C¹⁴ in the Ester Group (Sintez etsetilkholina, mechenmogo radioaktivnogo uglerodom C¹⁴ v slozhnoefirnoy gruppe)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1953, Vol 23, Nr 11,
pp 3011 - 3012 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The acetylcholine [(CH₃)₃NCH₂CH₂OCOCH₃]OH is an efficient circulation stimulant and often is administered in the place of pilocarpine. Of late, esters of carboxylic acids and amine alcohols were synthesized, which activated by C¹⁴ are used as medical preparations. Continuing the papers mentioned in references 1-4 where there are reports on the activation of well-known anaesthetics, e.g. acetylcholine, in the choline group, the authors succeeded in realizing the synthesis of acetylcholine activated by C¹⁴ in the combined ester group according to the mentioned scheme. Acetic acid with C¹⁴ in the carboxyl group served as initial substance. The general radioactivity of acetic acid

Card 1/3

experiments the acetyl mixture consisted of the not radioactivated anhydride and the radioactivated acid, which earlier had been maintained boiling for one hour. The product obtained after the acetylation of choline with such a mixture. However, it is inactive properties. This fact proves that the isotopic exchange and the exchange of the acetyl groups did not take place under the experimental conditions given, and that the acetic acid does not take part in the acetylation reaction of the choline; it only supplies the hydrogen ions which exert a catalytic effect in

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720820020-0

Card 2/3

Synthesis of Acetylcholine Tagged by C¹⁴ in the Ester Group SOV/79-28-11-24/55

the ester formation. There are 5 references, 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut
(Leningrad Chemopharmaceutical Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1957

Card 3/3

5.3600

77372
S0V/19-30-1-33/78

AUTHORS:

Karpinskiy, V. S., Lyasheko, V. D.

TITLE:

Investigation of Bromination with Dioxane Dibromide.
I. Kinetics and Mechanism of Bromination With Dioxane
Dibromide

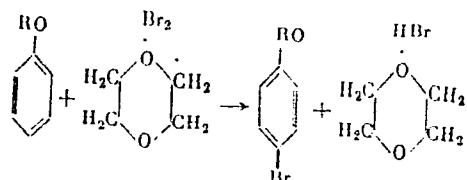
PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 1, pp 154-

159 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The stoichiometric equation of bromination of phenyl ethers with dioxane dibromide (DDB) is given below:



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Investigation of Bromination with
Dioxane Dibromide. I. Kinetics and
Mechanism of Bromination With Dioxane
Dibromide

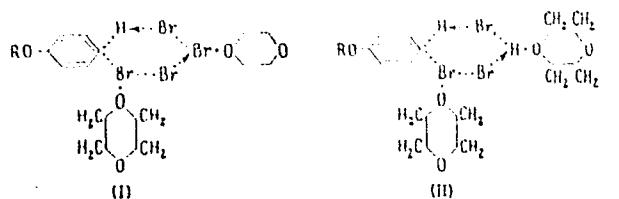
77372
SOV/79-30-1-33/78

Card 2/3

The above bromination is a third-order reaction, and the rate of reaction is proportional to the square of the concentration of DDB and to the concentration of ether. According to modern concepts, the activity of such halogenating agents depends on the degree of polarization of bonds Br-X. It is known that in DDB the bromine bond is more polarized than in the bromine molecule. Therefore, the bromination activity of DDB is higher than that of the bromine molecule. Bromination of phenyl ethers with DDB is an electrophilic substitution. The thermolecular mechanism of the reaction is apparently determined by an insufficient donor activity of the π -carbon. Increasing of latter by the protonating influence of the other molecule of DDB makes the reaction go through an intermediate complex (I). This is in agreement with the reaction rate in the presence of dioxane hydrobromide; a large excess of the latter makes the kinetics of the reaction second order, because of the formation an intermediate complex (II).

Investigation of Bromination With Dioxane Dibromide. I. Kinetics and Mechanism of Bromination With Dioxane Dibromide

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720820020-0
SOV/79-30-1-33/78



There are 2 figures; 8 tables; and 11 references, 8 Soviet, 2 U.S., 1 Danish. The U.S. references are:
G. M. Kosolapoff, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 75, 3596 (1953);
C. Price, C. Weaker, ibid., 61, 3360 (1939).

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Chemical-Pharmaceutical Institute (Leningrad-skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut)

SUBMITTED: December 30, 1958
Card 3/3

KARPINSKIY, V. S.; LYASHENKO, V. D.

Bromination by dioxane dibromide. Part 2: Kinetics and
mechanism of phenol bromination. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.12:
3997-4004 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

(Phenol) (Bromination) (Dioxane)

KARPINSKIY, V.S.; LYASHENKO, V.D.

Bromination by dibromodioxane. Part 3: Effect of a substituent
in a ring and in a phenol hydroxyl group on the rate of
bromination. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:606-609 F '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(Dioxane) (Bromination)

S/095/60/000/010/003/006/XX
A053/A026

AUTHORS: Tsutskarev, V.P., Karpinskiy, V.V., Candidates of Technical Sciences,
Leningrad

TITLE: New Type Insulation of Reinforced Concrete Reservoirs for Gasoline
Storage

PERIODICAL: Strcitel'stvo Truboprovodov, 1960, No. 10, pp. 4-6

TEXT: The article describes experiments conducted under the supervision of
ВНИИСТ (VNIIST) pertaining to a new method of insulating reinforced concrete
reservoirs for storing gasoline, using cement-latex compounds as insulation and
adhesive substance for the application of a vinyl plastic film. Insulation was
applied on four reinforced concrete reservoirs of different capacities. Reser-
voirs No. 6, 11 and 13 had a capacity of 4.5 m³ each and No. 3 of 210 m³. As
basic insulation on all reservoirs a cement-latex compound was applied, contain-
ing butadiene-nitrile latex CKH-40 (SKN-40), Portland cement grade 400 and sta-
bilizer consisting of casein glue B-107 (V-107) in powdered form, which is used
to prevent latex from coagulating when mixed with cement. Lasting contact of ga-
solene with cement latex insulation is liable to increase the resin content in

Card 1/2

3/095/60/000/010/003/006/XX
A053/A026

New Type Insulation of Reinforced Concrete Reservoirs for Gasoline Storage

gasoline. For this reason reservoirs 3 and 11 had, in addition to the cement-latex insulation, a vinyl plastic film applied on top; this material is being obtained by means of thermal plastification of polyvinyl chloride resin. The article describes the method of preparing the cement-latex compound which is applied to the concrete with a brush; a spray-gun can also be used. For these experiments from 9 to 26 layers were applied. Reservoirs 3 and 11 were lined with a vinyl plastic film in addition to the cement-latex insulation. Reservoir No. 6 received 4 extra coatings of Japan 60T made from polyvinylbutyral and cresol-formaldehyde resin, while reservoir No. 13 had 4 coatings of Japan based on resin CBX-40 (SVKh-40). Insulation being completed, the reservoirs were filled with gasoline A-72, which was kept in the reservoirs for 1 year. After this period the loss of gasoline amounted to 0.63% - 1.40%. Only No. 3 reservoir, showed some dark stains on the outside due to some leakage of gasoline resulting probably from defective insulation. All other reservoirs remained perfectly leak-proof. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

Card 2/2

KARPINSKIY, Yu.D.

Possibility of setting up a unified recording system for various quantities. Geomag. i aer. 3 no.4:737-743 Jl-Ag '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki Chekhoslovatskoy Akademii nauk.

GRINBERG, S.D., inzh.; KARPINSKIY, Yu.P., inzh.; ZUKKER, M., inzh.;
KROVOBOKOV, V.N., inzh.

Experimental investigation of transient processes in the motor
of a continuous rolling mill. Trudy Inst.chern.met.AN URSR
16:138-142 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Rolling mills--Electric driving)
(Transients (Electricity))

KARPINSKY, J.

Mechanical method of automatic regulation of sensitivity of field intensity recorders. P. 278.

SLAPOP'CUDY OBZOR. (Ministerstvo presného strojirenství, Ministerstvo spoju a Vedecka technicka spolecnost pro elektrotechniku pri CSAV). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 20, No. 5, May 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Unclu.

38157

91066 (2703, 2904, 1103)

S/109/60/005/011/005/014
Z140/E483AUTHOR: Karpinskiv, Yu.D. (AT)TITLE: Field Strength Measurements by the Short-Circuited
Antenna CurrentPERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol.5, No.11,
pp.1797-1801

TEXT: The method proposed in this article is based on representation of a receiving antenna in the form of a parallel equivalent circuit with ideal current source. Then the current I_a , the short-circuited antenna current, is proportional to the field strength E

$$I_a = k_I E \quad (1)$$

The coefficient of proportionality k_I can be calculated for certain special antennas but, in general, must be determined experimentally. For a fixed antenna installation k_I evidently will remain constant. The method consists in connecting a reference current generator ROT (GOT) and a standard signal

Card 1/3

88157

S/109/60/005/011/005/014
E140/E483

Field Strength Measurements by the Short-Circuited Antenna Current

generator FCC (GSS) to a given point of the antenna lead in (Fig.2). The reference current generator is used during normal measurements to permit the standard signal generator to be disconnected and used for other purposes, as well as to eliminate its loading effect on the antenna, and thus to reduce noise. The reference current generator can be a high impedance source. The reference current generator, which is calibrated from the standard signal generator, is used to calibrate the field strength meter in terms of current. Then, in view of the proportionality between the current and the field strength received by the antenna, measurements may be made directly. It is also possible to make simultaneous measurements of a number of frequencies, employing parallel connected reference current generators at each frequency. The method was experimentally verified by means of test apparatus constructed at the Institute of Radioengineering and Electronics of the Czechoslovak AS. There are 4 figures and 6 references: 2 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet.

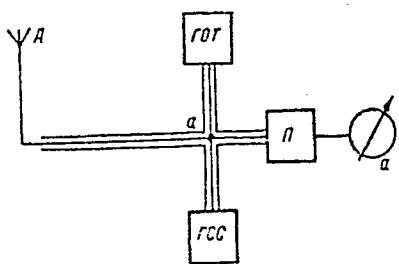
ASSOCIATION: Ustav radiotechniky a elektroniky CSAV, Praha
(Institute of Radioengineering and Electronics,
Card 2/3 Czechoslovak AS, Prague)

88157
S/109/60/005/011/005/014
E140/E483

Field Strength Measurements by the Short-Circuited Antenna Current

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1960

Fig.2.



Card 3/3

KARPINSKY, Jurij

Graphic circuit design on semilogarithmic paper. Slaboproudý obzor 21
no. 5:265-268 My '60.
(EEAI 9:8)

1. Ustav radiotechniky a elektroniky Ceskoslovenske akademie ved,
Praha
(Electronic circuits) (Transistor circuits)

6.4400
S/194/62/000/002/067/096
D290/D301

AUTHOR: Karpinskiy, Yu.

TITLE: A calibrated method for measuring radiosignals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 2, 1962, 40, abstract 2Zh261 (Práce ústavu radio-techn. a elektron., 1961, no. 8, 30)

TEXT: A new method is given for measuring radiosignals; it is particularly efficient for weak signals. The signal being measured and a stronger reference signal are fed simultaneously into the receiver. The frequencies of the two signals are different, but lie within the pass-band of the receiver. The ratio of the amplitudes of the two signals U_x/U_0 can be found from the amplitudes of the two varying (U_\sim) and constant (U_0) components of the voltage at the detector; hence, the amplitude of the signal being measured (U_x) can be found. Very little high-frequency amplification is needed to make the detector work properly if the reference signal is suf-

Card 1/2

9,6000 (1040,1159)

9,6100

35396
Z/042/62/000/003/001/004
E140/E463

AUTHOR: Karpinsky, Jurij, Engineer, Candidate of Sciences

TITLE: Calibrodyne and its use in HF signal measurements

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnicky časopis, no.5, 1962, 129-141

TEXT: The calibrodyne is a method for superimposing a calibrating signal on a signal to be measured at the input to a superheterodyne receiver under conditions such that the HF and IF characteristics of the receiver are eliminated from influencing the measurements. The device used is shown schematically in Fig.1 where u_x is the signal to be measured; u_r is a reference potential of frequency close to that of u_x and of greater amplitude; the elements within the dash-dot rectangle are the usual superheterodyne circuit up to the detector D; ZAVC is an AVC amplifier; RS is a reference source of dc and NF is a low-frequency amplifier. Under these conditions we have

$$\frac{V_1}{V_o} = k \cdot \frac{A_x}{A_r} \cdot \frac{U_x}{U_r} \quad (4)$$

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Z/042/62/000/003/001/004
E140/E463

Calibrodyne and its use ...

where V_1 is the component at the difference frequency $f_x - f_r$, V_o is the dc component at the output of the detector, A_x and A_r are the gain factors for f_x and f_r , respectively and k is a factor taking into account nonlinearity, distortion and differences in detection characteristic for dc and difference frequency. Since the distorting factors can be taken into account once and for all and their drifts held to second-order magnitudes, the main limitations on the accuracy of the method are in the stability of the HF reference signal and the accuracy with which its value can be known. With a linear detector the error is less than 1% for $U_x/U_r < 0.16$. An experimental instrument using a compensation voltmeter VLO 2 (USSR) and a relative HF voltmeter UKA 1 (USSR) gave an absolute precision of better than 1% up to 100 Mcs with calibration signal of the order of 1 mV. Another instrument is a fully transistorized single-frequency portable field strength meter for the Czechoslovak longwave standard signal transmitter OMA at 50 kcs. The instrument measured between 10 μ V/m and 10 mV/m; it can be installed in an artificial Earth satellite to measure the fields of powerful

Card 2/4

Calibrodyne and its use ...

Z/042/62/000/003/001/004
E140/E463

earth transmitters, supplementing other types of ionosphere measurements. Acknowledgments are expressed to engineer V. Ilberg, J. Saroch and E. Splíchal who developed this instrument. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 14 references: 12 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English language publications read as follows: Ref.13: Weinschel B.O., Sorgor G.U., Hedrich A.L. IRE Transactions on Instrumentation, 1-8, no.1, 1959, 22-31; Ref.14: Weinschel B.O. IRE Transactions on Instrumentation, 1-8, no.3, 1959, 67-78.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav radiotechniky a elektroniky ČSAV,
(Institute of Radioengineering and Electronics of
the Czechoslovak AS) *✓*

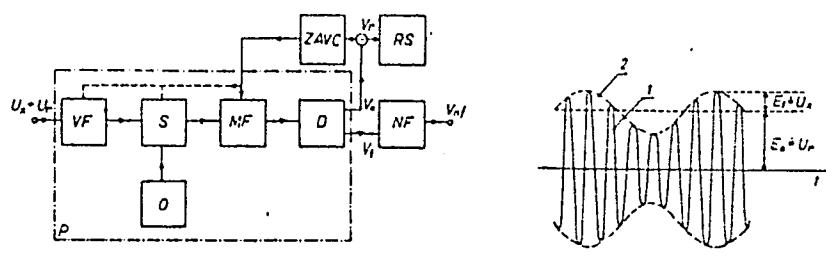
SUBMITTED: April 29, 1961

Card 3/4

Calibrodyne and its use ...

Z/042/62/000/003/001/004
E140/E463

Fig.1.



Card 4/4

DOKOUPIL, Stanislav; KARPINSKY, Jurij; KASPAR, Milan

The attenuation of electromagnetic waves in rocks. Studia
geophys 6 no.2:176-192 '62.

1. Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics,
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Lumumbova 1, Praha 8 -
Kobylisy (for Dokoupil, Karpinsky). 2. Ore Research
Institute, Modranska 23, Praha 4 - Hodkovicke (for
Kaspar).

L 43623-66 GW

ACC NR: AP6009348

(A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/65/000/011/0014/0014

INVENTOR: Dokoupil, Stanislav (engineer) (Prague), Karpinsky, Jurij (engineer) (Prague), Kaspar, Milan (engineer) (Prague)

38

B

ORG: none

TITLE: [A device for measuring changes in rock pressures by radio] CZ Pat. No. PV
2562-62, Class 21g

9M

SOURCE: Vynalezy, no. 11, 1965, 14

TOPIC TAGS: measuring instrument, transmitter, receiver, pressure

ABSTRACT: A device for the measurement by radio of changes in rock pressures is described which features a transmitting device positioned in a mine opening or a bore hole and a field meter likewise positioned in a mine opening or a bore hole or several such field meters so positioned. There is an auxiliary field meter also positioned in a standard, correlated place in the space to be investigated with a level discriminator for leading off signals indicating the deviations of the value of field intensity in the standard place or position from the desired and controlled level, and a transmitter output regulator. A transmission channel transmits the deviation signal from the discriminator to the regulator which controls the transmitter output in such a way that in the steady state the deviation equals zero.

SUB CODE: 09,14/ SUBM DATE: 26Apr62

Card 1/1 2pm

KARPIS, B., kand.tekhn.nauk

Experimental determination of the capacity of tangential centrifugal nozzles for the spraying of water. Khol. tekhn. 35 no.2:31-36 Mr-Ap '58.
(Nozzles) (Air conditioning--Equipment and supplies)

KARPIS, YE. YE.

Condensers (Steam)

Consensor drain with a closed float and ball valve. Biul. stroi, tekhn., 9, No. 15, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KARPIK, Ye.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,

Radiators with tightly fitted plates. Biul.stroi.tekh. 10 no.17:9-10
D '53.
(MLRA 7:1)

1. Vsesoyusnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyayst-
vennoy i lesnoy aviatseii.

(Radiators)

KARPIK, Ye.Ye.,kand.tekh.nauk

Heat output of single-and double-channel heating radiators.
Biul.stroi.tekh. 12 no.8:12-15 Ag '55. (MIRA 12:1)
(Radiators)

KARPIS, Ye.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DITRIKH, K.M.

Design, installation and operation of AOP (overhead heating unit)
heating units. Rats. i izobr.predl. v stroi. no.122:9-15 '55.
(Hot-air heating) (MIRA 9:7)

KARPIS, Ye.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POLIKARPOV, V.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SENATOV, I.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHEPELEV, I.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NOVIKOVA, F.M., redaktor; FEDOROVA, T.N., redaktor; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Equipment of a central heating and ventilating system] Oborudovanie dlia sistem tsentral'nogo otopleniya i ventiliatsii. Pod obshchei red. V.F.Polikarpova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1956. 399 p.

(MIRA 9:8)

(Ventilation)

(Heating from central stations)

KARPIS, Ye.Ye.

Individual room air conditioner (Xd-18A) designed by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Plumbing and Heating Equipment. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.7:21-23 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Air conditioning--Equipment and supplies)

KARPIS, Ye., kandudat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZUSHANOVICH, L., inzhener.

New individual conditioners. Khol.tekh.33 no.3:17-25 J1-S '56.
(Air conditioning--Equipment and supplies) (MLRA 9:10)

KARPIS Ye, Ye.

KARPIS, Ye, Ye.

Air conditioning in the United States and prospects for its development
in the U.S.S.R. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.4:34-38 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Air conditioning)

KARPIS, Ye.Ye.

Comments on B.I. Genkin's article "Some causes of unsatisfactory performance of ventilation system air heaters." Vod.i san.tekh. no.6:36-37 Je '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Radiators) (Genkin, B.I.)

KARPIS, Ye.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Air conditioning systems and their equipment. Sbor.trud.NIIST
no.2:3-6 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Air conditioning--Equipment and supplies)

KARPIS, Ye.Ye.

Analyzing the characteristics of currently manufactured heating
stacks and measures for eliminating defects in their design. Vod.
i san. tekhn. no.11:1-6 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Hot-air heating)

KARPIS, Ye. Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating and calculating the processes of heat and mass exchange during the treatment of air with water in spray chambers.
Sbox. turd. NIIST no. 6:5-106 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Air conditioning)

KARPIS, Ye.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Analysis of modern methods used in thermotechnical calculations of
surface air coolers. Sbor. trud. NIIST no. 6:154-205 '60.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Air-conditioning)

KARPIS, Ye.Ye.

Thermal calculation of air-conditioning spray chambers using the
effectiveness coefficients of heat exchange. Vod. i san. tekhn.
no.9;18-24 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Air conditioning)

KARPIS, Ye.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk

[Thermal and aerodynamic calculations for surface air coolers supplied with cold water] Teplovoi i aerodinamicheskii raschet poverkhnostnykh vozdukhokhladitelei, pitaemykh kholodnoi vodoi. Moskva, Biuro proektno-konstruktorskoe i tekhn. pomoshchi. Sektor tekhn. informatsii, 1961. 54 p.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Air conditioning)

KARPIS, Ye.Ye.

Comparing air heaters working with a by-pass valve and without
it. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.2:5-10 F '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Hot-air heating)

BARKALOV, B.V.; KARPIS, Ye.Ye.

Conference on air conditioning in industrial and public buildings.
Vod. i san. takh. no.3:39-40 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Air conditioning--Congresses)

KARPIS, Ye. Ye.; SIMONOVICH, B.S.; SOSIN, M.L.

Basic principles of air conditioning for hospital operation rooms.
Vod. i san. tekh. no. 5:35-38 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Hospitals--Air conditioning)

BARKALOV, B.V., inzh., nauchnyy red.; KARPIS, Ye.Ye., inzh., kand.tekhn.nauk,
nauchnyy red.; NINEMYAGI, N.K., red.izd-va; BOROVNEV, H.K.,
tekhn.red.

[Air conditioning in industrial and public buildings] Konditsionirovanie vozdukh v promyshlennykh i obshchestvennykh zdaniakh.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam,
1962. 161 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nauchno-tehnicheskoye obshchestvo stroitel'noy industriii
SSSR. Sektsiya teplosnabzheniya, otopleniya i ventilyatsii.
2. Promstroyprojekt (for Barkalov). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut sanitarnoy tekhniki Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
SSSR (for Karpis).

(Air conditioning)

TALIYEV, V.N.; KARPIK, Ye.Ye.; PIRUMOV, A.I.

Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning in industrial buildings
without monitors. Sbor.trud.NIIST no.9:8-22 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Factories--Heating and ventilation)

KARPIS, Ye.Ye.

Calculations for a heater operating with a by-pass valve and
without one. Sbor.trud.NIIST no.9:125-139 '61. (MTRA 15:8)
(Furnaces, Heating)

ADAMOVICH, P.V.; BATORIN, V.V.; VAKHVAKHOV, G.G.; VAYNGAUZ, L.G.;
VILENSKIY, Ye.Ya.; GAMBURG, P.Yu.; DAVYDOV, Yu.S.; KARPIS,
Ye.Ye.; KUZNETSOVA, Z.I.; KOP'YEV, S.F.; LIVCHAK, I.F.;
LOBACHEV, P.V.; LEV, G.M.; NOTKIN, Ye.M.; PIRUMOV, A.I.;
POLIKARPOV, V.F.; PROTOPOPOV, A.P.; REPIN, N.N.; SLADKOV,
S.P.; TALIYEV, V.N.; TROITSKAYA, F.B.; FEDOROV, M.N.;
SHEVELEV, F.A.; SHKABEL'NIKOVA, L.P.; SHCHUTSKIY, A.I.;
SMIRNOV, L.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SMIRNOVA, A.P., red.
izd-va; MOCHALINA, Z.S., tekhn. red.; RODINOVA, V.R., tekhn.
red.

[Present level and prospects for the development of sanitary
engineering and the production of sanitary engineering equip-
ment] Sovremenyyi uroven' i perspektivy razvitiia sanitarnoi
tekhniki i proizvodstva sanitarno-tehnicheskogo oborudova-
nia. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 283 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut
sanitarnoy tekhniki.

(SANITARY ENGINEERING)

KARPIS, Ye.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Development of present methods of making calculations for surface
air coolers. Vod.i san.tekh. no.3:19-23 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Air conditioning)

KARPIS, Ye.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Method of making calculations for air washers of air conditioners with joint use of two coefficients of heat exchange efficiency. Vod.i san.tekh. no.4:25-30 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Air conditioning--Equipment and supplies)

KARPIS, Ye.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; SENATOV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHAKHVAROVICH,
A.G., inzh.

Standardizing and unifying horizontal conditioners and intake
ventilation chambers. Vod. i san.tekh.no.5:22-26 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

KAMENEV, P.N. Prinimaiuchastiye: SHCHEGLOV, V.P.; SHEPELEV, I.A.;
KARPIK, Ye.Ye.;

[Heating and ventilation] Otoplenie i ventiliatsiya. Izd.2.
Moskva, Stroizdat. Pt.2. [Ventilation] Ventiliatsiya. 1964.
470 p. (MIRA 17:8)

BARKALOV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; KARPIS, Ye.Ye.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.M., red.

[Air conditioning in industrial public, and residential
buildings] Konditsionirovanie vozdukha v promyshlennyykh,
obshchestvennykh i zhilykh zdaniyakh. Moskva, Stroiz-
dat, 1964. 159 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po konditsionirovaniyu vozdukha
v promyshlennyykh, obshchestvennykh i zhilykh zdaniyakh, 1962,
Moscow. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sanitarnoy
tekhniki Gosudarstva SSSR (for Karpis). 3. Gosudarstvennyy pro-
yektnyy institut stroitel'noy promyshlennosti (for Barkalov).

KARPIS, Ye.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk

Air conditioning in the chemical industry and problems of conditioner construction. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.l:1-3 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

~~F.~~ KARPISEK, KARPISEK F.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Optics - Optical Technology

K.4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1958, № 9210

Author : Karpisek Frantisek

Inst : Not Given

Title : Small Optical Bench

Orig Pub : Prirod. vedy. skole, 1957, 7, No 2, 171-175

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

Knapíšek, J., inz.

Centrifugal separators for through-flow boilers. Strojírenství
14 no. 6:418-424 Je '64.

1. Research Institute of Electric Equipment, First Brno Machine
Factory, Zavody Klementa Gottwalda, Brno.

KARPISEK J. a M. VAVRDO I. Klinicko-sudomorfológické výsledky pochodu mozkových arteritid. Z hrdcenice filozofických cestor v Praze a v nově založené kliniky Českého Karlova univerzity v Plzni. A short clinical report. Acta Psychiatrica et Neurologica Bohemoslovaca, 1964, 17, 1-2, 1-14.

A case of acute Sydenham's chorea in a woman aged 63. Autopsy revealed mitral valvular endocarditis and granular atrophy of the cerebral cortex in the borders of the gyri. Lying areas of the middle and anterior cerebral artery with endarteritic changes in medullary and intercortical branches. In the striate bodies and thalamus a slight granular state and similar arteritic changes were present. Casual connection between arterial changes and chorea was assumed.

Mora - Hora (See.VI, 1)

SC: Neurolgic and Psychiatry Section VIII Vol 3 No 1-412

KARPISEK J.

Peptic ulcer in the aged. Gastroenterologia bohema 4:1 May 50
p. 22-30

I. Of the Internal Department of the Branch of the State Faculty
Hospital in Prague, III

CML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

KARPISEK, J.
1232

Statni fak. nemocnice v Praze, odbocka v Praze III, neurol. klin. univ. Karlovy, II path.-anat. ustavu Univ. Karlovy, Intrakranielni epidermoid napodobujici roztrouesenou mozkomisni sklerosu Intracranial dermoid imitating multiple sclerosis Neurol.psychiat. scl. 1950, 13/6 (316-322) Illus. 8

Description of a case with several typical remissions in the 6-year course and other signs leading to the diagnosis of multiple sclerosis. At autopsy a dermoid was found, growing into pons, medulla oblongata, cerebellum and cervical cord. The brother of the patient is still alive and is suffering from symptoms very suggestive of multiple sclerosis.

Jirout - Prague

So: Excerpta Medica, Section VIII, Vol. 5, NO. 4, April 1952

KARPISEK J.

Karpisek J. and Valach V. - Int. odd. Statni Fak. nem. Praha III; I. Path.-anat. ust. Karlovy Univ. v Praze. Cysticercus racemosus mekkych plen mozkovych s klinicky obrazem apoplexie Cysticercus racemosus of the leptomeninges with a clinical picture of apoplexy Neurol. Psychiat. casl. 1952, 15/5-6 (179-183)

A 71-year-old woman who had suffered for about 6 months from occasional headaches and paraphasis developed an apoplectic ictus with unconsciousness and subsequent right hemiplegia. She died 23 days later. At autopsy a large, living Cysticercus racemosus and a smaller dead one were located in the leptomeninges of the left insula. A small parasitic cyst was found in the region of the optic chiasma. The clinical picture of apoplexy was caused by pressure of the Cysticercus upon the cerebral peduncle, with subsequent vascular disturbances therein. The effect of toxic products from the dead parasite must also be taken into consideration. In some vessels there was a proliferation of the intima, but without obliteration. There was also an ependymitis granularis in the ventricles due to toxic and allergic influences.

Henner - Prague (VIII, 5)

SO: Excerpta Medica, Vol. 7, No. 2, Section VIII - February 1954

KARPISEK, J.

and BEDNAR, B.

"Generalized Polyradiculoneuritis."

60: Neurol. a psych., Prague, Vol. 16 (1951), No. 1-2, pp. 24-54.

KARPISEK, J., Dr.; FANTIS, A.Dr.; HAMMER, J., Dr.

Collagen disease. Prakt. lek., Praha 34 no.24:548-550 20 Dec 54.

l. Z obvodni nemocnice Dr. Budina v Praze III.
(COLLAGEN DISEASES)

FANTIS, A., Dr.; KARPISEK, J., Dr.

Rheumatic encelopathy. Cas. lek. česk. 95 no.2:40-46 13 Jan 56.

1. Z interniho oddeleni Budinovy nemocnice v Praze III (predn. prim.
Dr. Karpisek) a z neurologické kliniky v Plzni (predn. prof.
Dr. Hrbek)

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, complications,
brain dis.)
(BRAIN, diseases,
caused by rheum. heart dis.)

KARPISEK, J.

BEDNAR, B., Doc. Dr.; DRECHSLER, B., Dr.; KARPISEK, J., Dr.; STARY, O., Doc. Dr.

Xanthomatous multiple neuritis with idiopathic hyperlipemia & mild diabetes. Cesk. neur. 20 no.5:324-334 Sept 57.

1. Hlavuv I. pathologickoanatomicky ustav KU, zastupce prednosti doc. Dr B. Bednar Neurologicka klinik KU, prednosta akademik K. Henner Statai sanatorium V Praze 16.

(DIABETES, MELLITUS, compl.

hyperlipemia with xanthomatous multiple neuritis (Cz))

(LIPIDS, in blood, excess. with diabetes mellitus & xanthomatous multiple neuritis (Cz))

(POLYNEURITIS, compl.

diabetes mellitus with hyperlipemia in xanthomatous multiple neuritis (Cz))

KARPISÉK, J.
FANTIS, A.; KARPISÉK, J.

Collagen diseases and nervous system. Česk. neur. 21 no.1:43-53 Jan 58.

1. Statni sanatorium v Praze 16, reditel Fr. Zavodny.
(COLLAGEN DISEASES, pathol.
CNS (Cz))
(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, pathol.
in collagen dis. (Cz))

KARPISEK, J.; NEVYJEL, P.; VACKOVA, Vl.; VANECEK, R.

Contribution to the picture of renal osteodystrophy. Cas.lek.
cesk. 98 no.37:1158-1165 11 S '59.

1. Statni sanatorium v Praze XVI, reditel dr. F. Zavodny. II.
patologickoanatomicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi v
Praze, prednosta prof.dr. V. Jedlicka.
(RICKETS RENAL)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720820020-0

KARPISCH, Paul, M.D., Dr.

Reconstruction of medical work in Terezin 1945. Cesk. zdrav. 13
no. 5/1965-241 My'65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720820020-0"

KARPISEK, M.; SIL, K.

Treatment of water from the Ohre River in precipitators with
a flake cloud. Vodni hosp 14 no. 1:29-30 '64.

1. Okresni vodohospodarska sprava, Karlevy Vary.

8/137/61/000/012/071/149
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Efendihev, G.A., Karpishina, N.V.

TITLE: Roentgenographical study of some ternary alloys of bismuth and antimony chalcogenides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 51, abstract 12G362 ("Uch. zap. Azerb. un-t. Ser. fiz.-matem. i khim. n.", 1960, no. 4, 73 - 75)

TEXT: The X-ray method was employed to study the structure of some ternary alloys of Bi and Sb chalcogenides, in particular, $Sb_2S_3 \cdot Sb_2Te_3$, $Sb_2S_3 \cdot Sb_2Se_3$, $Sb_2Se_3 \cdot Sb_2Te_3$, $Bi_2S_3 \cdot Bi_2Te_3$, $Bi_2S_3 \cdot Bi_2Se_3$, $Bi_2S_3 \cdot Bi_2Te_3$, $Bi_2S_3 \cdot Sb_2S_3$, $Bi_2Se_3 \cdot Sb_2Se_3$ and $Bi_2Te_3 \cdot Sb_2Te_3$. Their parameters were determined. The ternary alloys were synthesized from initial binary compounds, which were also produced by synthesis. The ternary alloys investigated are solid solutions, since the lattice type of at least one of the initial binary components is preserved. With the aid of comparing the radiographs of initial components and ternary alloys, lattice syngonies of the latter are determined.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

B. Turovskiy

Card 1/1

S/081/62/000/012/009/063
B168/B101

AUTHORS: Efendiyev, G. A., Karpishina, N. V.

TITLE: An X-ray investigation of certain triple fusions of chalcogenides of bismuth and antimony

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1962, 54 - 55,
abstract 12B378 (Uch. zap. Azerb. un-t. Ser. fiz.-matem. i
khim. n., no. 4, 1960, 73 - 75)

TEXT: Certain fusions of sulfides, selenides and tellurides of bismuth and antimony were obtained and their X-ray characteristics were determined.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

KARPISKOVÁ, Květa

Czechoslovakia/Electronics - Photoeffect. Electron and Ion Emission, H-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35107

Author: Bohun, Antonin; Karpiskova, Kveta; Duskova, Alena

Institution: Institute of Technical Physics of Czech. Academy of Sciences

Title: Concerning "Exoelectron" Emission from Metals

Original

Periodical: Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1954, 4, No 5, 608; Czech; and
Czech. Physics Jl., 1955, 5, No 1, 100-101; German

Abstract: Description of qualitative experiments with oxidized copper, made for the purpose of clarifying the mechanism of the exoelectronic emission from metals. The authors arrive at the conclusion that the emission is caused by dissociation of the F-centers in the oxide layer covering the metal, under the influence of heat and under the action of light.

Card 1/1

Karpinskova, R.

Dear Dr. Matisse, Dr. G. Molinari, Antonin Bokun,
LWVNE, Leningrad, and Alesio Dall'Olio, CERNHEP, I.P.R.
Geneva, Switzerland (or Geneva).--It is assumed that in
metals irradiated by neutrons color centers play an
important role similar to the case with irradiated insulators
(see Bokun et al., 1970a). The possibility that such color
centers exist in Cu_2O has been formed on the surface of
 Cu in vacuum. It is conjectured that for its formation
it is necessary the presence of O is required. Weakly oxidized
 Cu or Cu really polished with a fine wire uniformly
heated at about 100°C . During this heating the thermal emission
curve at 4.2°K was recorded over a Cu_2O layer. If the weakly
oxidized Cu is uniformly heated and simultaneously irradiated
with γ -radiation from a quartz He and then the
thermal emission curve at 4.2°K and the third spike at the
same temperature (70°K) and the third spike at the
same temperature (100°K). If the oxidized Cu with the
color centers is subjected to a ray before the above
processes the absorption peak occurring in the thermal emission
curve at about 100°K disappears, and a fourth
absorption peak appears. The electron emission behavior
is qualitatively the same (and with deviations) where the
deviations correspond to that from the color centers. The
area of 178°K absorption disappears after irradiation with
 γ -radiation at 100°K (opposite to what is observed in
glass). In this case the effect may possibly be the same as
that observed by G. Matisse (see his Convention). The
observed effects are explained by thermal damage and
the formation of the color centers which are formed in the
 Cu_2O layer on the surface of the metal. George Matisse

G. Matisse

KARPISOMOVA, R.A.

Hardwood parks of Moscow and their condition. Biul.Glav.
bot.sada. no.58:41-46 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.

KARPISONOVA, R. A.

Natural reproduction of oak in the Ostankino oak forest. Biul.
Glav. bot. sada no.47:72-78 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.

(Ostankino region—Oak) (Forest reproduction)

KARPISONOVA, R.A.

Roots of oak and its associated species in the Ostankino Oak
Forest. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.44:47-55 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.
(Moscow—Oak) (Roots (Botany))

KARPISONOVA, R.A.

Changes in the vegetative cover of the Ostankino Oak Forest.
Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.46:74-79 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.
(Ostankino region—Oak) (Forest ecology)

KARPISONOVA, R.A.

Changes in the seasonal rhythm of the development of oak
forests in Moscow region. Biul. Glav. bot. sada no.42:42-54
'61.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Glavnnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.

SPIVAK, M.Ya.; ARGUDAYEVA, N.A.; NABIYEV, E.G.; CHISTOVICH, G.N.;
RIVLIN, M.I.; SEMENOV, M.Ya.; KRUGLIKOV, V.M.; SHAL'NEVA, A.M.;
TITROVA, A.I.; RAYKIS, B.N.; MILYAYEVA, Ye.N.; BRUDNAYA, E.I.;
GODINA, I.F.; VOL'FSOON, G.I.; SOSONKO, S.M.; KOLESINSKAYA, L.A.;
VYSOTSKIY, B.V.; MALYKH, F.S.; MIROVTSEV, Yu.I.; SYCHEVSKIY,
P.T.; GOPACHENKO, I.M.; KARPITSKAYA, V.M.; FETISOVA, I.A.;
MARTINYUK, Yu.V.; EMDINA, I.A.

Annotations. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.3:128-131
Mr '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Kemerovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Kemerovskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.3 (for Spivak, Argudayeva). 2. Iz Kazanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni Lenina (for Nabiyev). 3. Iz Leningradskogo kozhnogo dispansera No. 1 (for Chistovich, Rivlin). 4. Iz Rostovskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (for Semenov). 5. Iz Stavropol'skogo instituta vaktsin i syvorotok (for Kruglikov, Shal'neva, Titrova, Raykis). 6. Iz Kuybyshevskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (for Milyayeva). 7. Iz Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhelezno-dorozhnoy gigiyeny Glavnogo sanitarnogo upravleniya Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya i Detskoj polikliniki st. Lyublino

(Continued on next card)

SPIVAK, M.Ya.----- (continued) Card 2.

Moskovskoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Brudnaya, Godina). 8. Iz Vrachebno-sanitarnoy sluzhby Severnoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Vol'fson, Sosonko, Kolesinskaya). 9. Iz Vladivostokskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i Primorskoy krayevoy protivochumnoy stantsii (for Vysotskiy, Malykh, Mirotvortsev, Sychevskiy, Gopachenko). 10. Iz Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Karpitskaya). 11. Iz Aralmorskoy protivochumnoy stantsii (for Fetisova). 12. Iz L'vovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (for Martynyuk, Emdina).

KARPITSKAYA, V.M., aspirant (Yaroslavl')

Effect of bee venom preparation KF₂ on blood cholesterol in
hypertension, Kaz. med. zhur. no.1:65 JaF'63. (MIRA 16:8)
(NO SUBJECT HEADINGS)

KARPITSKAYA, V. R.

Photophysical properties of the zinc and copper analogs of chlorophyll. M. S. Arikian and V. R. Karpitskaya. *J. Russ. Chem. Phys.*, 1961, 40, 4196. The existence of oxidized forms of Zn- and Cu-containing chlorophyll analogs similar to the Fe-complexes would indicate that oxidation is not related to change in valence of the central metal atom, but proceeds with involvement of the porphyrin portion of these compounds. Data obtained indicate that the effects observed in alc. solns. of chlorophyll and its analogs are related to photooxidation which leads first to intermediary colored products with an absorption max. at 630-5 m μ . In ethanol the Zn and Cu chlorophyll analogs resemble the reduced Fe analog. Absence of a highly oxidized form gives grounds for assuming that the reverse reaction observed with Fe-complexes is related to change in valence of the Fe atom.

Clayton F. Holloway

Inst. Phys. Chem.

L. V. Pisarevsky, A.S. USSR

KARPITSKAYA, V.

USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/2

Authors : Ashkinazi, M. S., and Karpitskaya, V. E.

Title : Photochemical properties of metalliferous chlorophyll analogues

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 4, 785 - 788, June 1954

Abstract : An analysis is given of the results obtained during comparative investigation of the photochemical properties of an iron-containing chlorophyll analogue and the method of obtaining iron-containing chlorophyll analogues and the method of ed. Experiments show, that the reduction of the investigated metal-containing chlorophyll analogues is gradual and complete destruction of the conjugated bond system is attained through intermediate formation of colored products. Neither the zinc nor the copper derivation have a more high-

Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 4, 785 - 788, June 1954

(Additional Card)

Card 2/2

Abstract : oxidation form. This indicates, that the revivation conversions of iron complexes are connected with the change in valence of the iron atom. One reference. Graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR-SSR, The L. V. Pisarzhevskiy Institute of Phys. Chem.

Presented by: Academician A. N. Terenin, March 6, 1954

ASHKINAZI, M.S.; DOLIDZE, I.A.; KARPITSKAYA, V.Ye.

Stable products of pheophytin photoreduction. Biofizika 6 no.3:
294-299 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR,
Kiyev. (PHEOPHYTIN) (PHOTOCHEMISTRY)

20
S/020/62/146/004/012/015
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Karpitskaya, V. Ye., Dolidze, I. A., Ashkinazi, M. S.

TITLE: Formation of free radicals in autoxidations photosensitized by chlorophyll or pheophytin

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 146, no. 4, 1962, 844 - 847

TEXT: The authors were the first to observe the formation of free radicals in the autoxidation of diphenyl amine or p-phenylene diamine, photocatalyzed by chlorophyll a or pheophytin a. This process is assumed to be similar to that of photosynthesis in plants. 10^{-5} moles/l chlorophyll a was added to 10^{-2} moles/l ethanol solution of diphenyl amine. The solution was then exposed to a 1000 w lamp, with a red filter, at 20 - 22°C. After 10 - 15 min the green solution turned brown. The blue absorption maximum of the spectrum was somewhat intensified, the absorption in the 400 - 560 μm region increased considerably, and the red maximum was slightly weakened. The only difference in the effect of pheophytin a was that the intensity of the red band remained unchanged. The pink reaction product soluble in water, showed intensive absorption maxima at 460 and

Card 1/3

Formation of free radicals in ...

S/020/62/146/004/012/015
B101/B186

260 m μ , whereas the 285 m μ maximum characteristic of diphenyl amine was absent. The pink product must have been formed by oxidization of diphenyl amine, since the spectrum remained unaffected by the action of oxygen in the dark and by irradiation of diphenyl amine solution containing chlorophyll, which had been degassed at low absolute pressure. Oxidation is not intensive, as the effect of reducers such as ascorbic acid, hydrazine, or hydroquinone immediately eliminates the maxima at 460 and 260 m μ and restores the 285 m μ band of diphenyl amine. The oxidation product can be additionally oxidized by the action of oxygen at 70°C, giving a spectrum which corresponds to that of diphenyl amine oxidized in the dark and which is ascribed to diphenyl nitrogen oxide according to R. Hoskins (J. Chem. Phys., 25, 788 (1956)) and J. R. Thomas (J. Am. Chem. Soc., 82, 5955 (1960)). The oxidation product of diphenyl amine obtained by photosensitized chlorophyll or pheophytin, is therefore considered to be the free diphenyl nitrogen radical (C_6H_5)₂N[•]. Its epr spectrum is a triplet with a component intensity of 1 : 1 : 1 and an intervening distance of 11 oersteds. Autoxidation of p-phenylene diamine with photosensitized pheophytin yielded a reddish yellow product with absorption maxima at 462 and 480 m μ . This product does not form in vacuo, nor under the action of Card 2/3

DILUNG, I.I.; KARPITSKAYA, V.Ye.

Photochemical oxidation of chlorophyll a in frozen solutions.
Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.2:367-369 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V. Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.
Predstavлено академиком А.М. Терениным.

ASHKINAZI, M.S.; KARPITSKAYA, V.Ye.; DAIN, B.Ya. (Kiyev)

Photochemical oxidation of diphenylamine. Zher. fiz. khim. 32
no.12:2889-2894 D 164.
(MIRA 18:2)

I. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V. Pisarzhevskogo AM UkrSSR.

L 22592-65 EWT(m)/EPP(c)/EMP(j)/T Pe-Li/Pr-Li/Pi-Li RPL RM/RWH/JW

ACCESSION NR: AP5004250

S/0021/65/000/001/0067/0069

AUTHOR: Ashkinazi, M. S.; Karpits'ka, V. Ye. (Karpitskaya, V. Ye.); Deyin, B. Ya. (Dain, B. Ya.)

TITLE: Process of photochemical oxidation of diphenylamine

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Dopovidi, no. 1, 1965, 67-69

TOPIC TAGS: ultraviolet ray, diphenylnitrogen radical, diphenylnitric oxide radical, two stage reaction

ABSTRACT: Diphenylamine is photochemically oxidized on exposure to ultraviolet light. The photoproduct is shown to be a stable long-lived free radical. Photooxidation in ultraviolet light proceeds in two stages. Proof is presented showing that the diphenylnitrogen radical is formed during the first stage, and the diphenylnitric oxide radical, during the second stage. A scheme of the photooxidation reaction is proposed.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut fizichnoi khimiyi AN URSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AN URSR)

Card 1/2

L 22592-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5004250

SUBMITTED: 02Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF 80V: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 25455-66 EWP(1)/EWT(m) RM
ACC NR: AP5002576

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/64/038/012/2889/2894

AUTHOR: Ashkinazi, M. S. (Kiev); Karpitskaya, V. Ye. (Kiev); Dain, B. Ya. (Kiev)

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry im. L. V. Pisarzhevskoy, AN UkrSSR ([Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN USSR)]
B
29

TITLE: Photochemical oxidation of diphenylamine

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 12, 1964, 2889-2894

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation, photochemical oxidation, ultraviolet oxidation, diphenylamine

ABSTRACT: Diphenylamine is photochemically oxidized by oxygen when exposed to ultraviolet or red light in the presence of chlorophyll as the sensitizer. The product of the sensitized reaction was shown to be a long-life radical (I) absorbing at 460 and 250 m μ . During the ultraviolet oxidation, a stable free radical (II) showing no characteristic peaks in the visible region is also formed. Oxidation in the ultraviolet light proceeds via the free radical (I). Data are presented bearing evidence that the radicals formed in the photochemical reactions are diphenyl-nitrogen (I) and diphenylnitric oxide (II). Reaction arrangements are proposed by the author. [AM]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 02Dec63/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 CC

UDC: 541.14

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animal exper. (Rus))

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oxidizers of food fats (butyloxyanisole, butyloxytoluol and
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ACCESSION NR: AP4042921

S/0057/64/034/008/1374/1379

AUTHOR: Karplyuk, K.S.; Levitskiy, S.M.

TITLE: The dispersion equation for an electron beam in a plasma in the presence of a magnetic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.8, 1964, 1374-1379

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, magnetic field plasma effect, electron beam, dispersion relation

ABSTRACT: The dielectric tensor is derived for a plasma traversed in the direction of a uniform applied magnetic field by a monoenergetic beam of electrons, and from this the dispersion equation is obtained for waves propagating parallel to the axis of a cylinder of conducting material and circular cross section which encloses such a system. The derivation is based on the linearized hydrodynamic equations for the motion of the plasma electrons and the beam electrons in the applied field and the field generated by their motion. The transverse motions of both the beam and the plasma electrons, as well as the collisions of the plasma electrons with ions and atoms, are taken into account. Collisions of the beam electrons, however, and the motions of the ions, are neglected, and the electron temperature of the plasma is

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